"LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE."-Daniel Webster.

VOL. I.

Tri-Weekly Standard.

W. W. HOLDEN. J. W. HOLDEN. W. W. HOLDEN & SON,

EDITORS OF THE STANDARD, And authorized publishers of the Laws of the United

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION. TERMS-CASH IN ADVANCE. Tri-Weekly paper, 1 year...... \$6 00 " " " 6 months.... 3 50 " " " 2 00 To those who get up clubs of five or more sub-

scribers one copy, gratis, will be furnished. A cross × mark on the paper indicates the expiration of the subscription.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ten lines or one inch space to constitute s One square, one insertion, Each subsequent insertion, Liberal deduction made, by special contract, to

large advertisers. Court advertisements will be charged 25 per cent. higher than the regular rates. SPECIAL NOTICES charged 50 per cent. higher

than ordinary advertisements. For advertisements inserted irregularly, 25 per cent higher than usual rates will be charged. No paper in the South has advertising facilities superior to the Standard.

Letters must be addressed to W. W. HOLDEN & SON,

GET YOUR JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED

ONLY AT THE

OFFICE.

POSTERS,

BILL HEADS,

CARDS, LABELS.

IN PACT EVERY KIND OF

JOB PRINTING IS EXECUTED

Superior Style

STANDARD OFFICE.

COLORED INKS,

GOLD AND SILVER BRONZES,

A Select Stock of the Best Material for Printing Purposes found

At the STANDARD OFFICE.

The Best Printing,

AND THE

CHEAPEST PRINTING

ALL KINDS,

EXECUTED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE,

AT THE

STANDARD OFFICE.

CALL AND SEE SAMPLES OF WORK,

LEARN OUR PRICES.

BLANKS FOR SALE. WE HAVE JUST HAD PRINTED VARIOUS Blank forms for cases in the Superior courts as fol

Misdemeanor-Altering Marks do Unlawful Fences. do Fornication at d Adultery Assault and Battery. Disorderly House. Unlawful Retailing. Forcible Entry.

Price of the above blanks \$1 per quire. These, with various other Blanks, such as Land Deeds, Marriage License Bonds, and Indentures, are gotten up in superior style, with appropriate blank endorsements on back, and printed on processorials. good paper. They will be sold on reasonable terms for cash.

Any Blanks, not en hand, will be printed to or-STANDARD OFFICE.

20 BOXES MESSINA LEMONS, IFIEH and in good order. Just received, and e sold low to close consignment.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO. Raleigh, June 29, 1866.-45tf.

Advice for Young Men. A lady who signs herself " A Martyr to late Hours," offers the following sensible sugges-

tions to young men: Dear gentlemen, between the ages of " 18 and 45," listen to a few words of gratuitous remarks. When you make a social call of an evening, on a young lady go away at a reasonable hour. Say you come at 8 o'clock, an hour and a half is certainly as long as the most fascinating of you in conversation can or rather ought to desire to use his charms. Two hours, indeed, can be very pleasantly spent with music, cards, or other games to lend variety; but, kind sirs, by no means stay longer. Make shorter calls and oftener. A girl—that is, a sensble, true hearted girl—will enjoy it better, and really value your acquaintance more. Just conceive the agony of a girl who, well knowing the feeling of her father and mother upon the subject, hears the clock toll ten, and yet must sit on the edge of her chair, in mortal terror lest papa should put his oft-repeated threat in execution-that of coming down and inviting the gentleman to breakfast .-And we girls understand it all by experience, and know what it is to dread the prognostic of displeasure. In such cases a sigh of relief generally accompanies the closing of the door behind the gallant, and one don't get over the feeling of trouble till safe in the arms of Morpheus. Even then sometimes the dreams are troubled with some phantom of an angry father and distressed (for all parties) mother, and all because a young man will make a longer call than he ought to. Now, young gentlemen friends, I'll tell you what we girls will do. For an hour and a half we will be most irresistibly charming and fascinating. Then beware! Monosylable responses will be all you need expect; and if, when the limits shall have been passed, a startling query shall be heard com-ing down stairs, "Isn't it time to close up?" you must consider it a righteous punishment and taking your hat, meekly depart a sadder, and it is to be hoped a wiser man. Do not get angry, but the next time you come be careful to keep within just bounds. We want to rise early these pleasant mornings, and improve the "shining hours;" but when forced to be up at such unseasonable hours at night, exhausted nature will speak, and, as a natural consequence, with the utmost speed in dressing, we can barely get down to breakfast in time to escape a reprimand from papa, who don't believe in beaux—as though he never was young—and a mild, reproving glance from mamma, who understands a little better poor daughter's feelings, but must still disapprove outwardly, to keep up appearances. And now, young men, think about these things, and don't, for pity's sake, don't throw down your paper with a "pshaw," but remember the safe side

RATTLESNAKE CHARMING TURKEYS .- A very strange and novel occurrence took place Sinnemahoning, near Wistar, Pennsy vania, a short time since, yet its truthfulness can be vouched for by Mr. R. W. McCleland and others in that vicinity, who were eye

The attention of a resident of that place (Mr. McClelland) was attracted to a yard in the rear of his house, where a large flock of turkeys were congregating, uttering wild and discordant cries, and fluttering in the greatest consternation. On approaching, he observed a huge rattlesnake, coiled up, in the act of charming a lordly gobbler of the flock, who was gliding swiftly in a circuit with eyes riveted on the glassy orbits of his captor, and gradually approaching its veno-mous jaws. Mr. McClelland quickly dispatched the bold intruder, and the turke was set at liberty ; but, strange to record with its eyes so singularly transfixed that it could not move ahead in a direct line, and as it retired from its vanquished foe, moved obliquely with a shambling gait. At dusk on the same day, a snake equally as large as the one destroyed came into the same man's dooryard, and began calling for his absent mate, rattling loudly. It was summarily disposed of, and, when measured, was as certained to be four feet in length, with a tail studded with sixteen rattles. - [Bradford (Pa.) Reporter.]

A TRAVELLER BADLY TREATED .-An Englishman, named George Russell, traveling on foot in Arkansas, recently, was seized by some men whose horses had been stolen, and who supposed that the stranger must have taken them. He protested his innocence, but they threatened to hang him if he did not in stantly tell who his confederates were. He still denied all knowledge of the matter, and they placed a halter around his neck, hung him up to a tree, and cutting him down after he had grown black in the face, again threatened him unless he confessed. Again he told them he could not, and again they hanged him until he was almost dead, then took him before a magistrate, by whom he was put in prison. He remained there a few weeks, was tried and acquited, and started on foot for Memphis. Tenn., where he was found dead on the bluff soon after his arrival. He died of want and exposure, the jury said. The Memphis Avalanche says he was a refined gentleman, and having heard glowing accounts of Arkansas, visited that State, but his means giving out, and no remittances reaching him, he was compelled to walk andwork his way and that the treatment he received, and unaccustomed labor and exposure killed

THE BATHOMETER.-Sidney E. Morse, of New York, has just patented a curious phi losophical instrument which he calls a "ba thometer." It is intended, as its name im ports, to measure the depth of water every where, even in the deepest parts of the ocean and it does this with a rapidity and accuracy far exceeding that of any apparatus now in use for the purpose. No line is used, and it sinks, therefore, rapidly, with little obstruc-tion from friction. No line being used, its accuracy as a metre of depth is not affected by currents. You throw it overboard with its appendages in the ocean, where the water is miles deep. It goes down like a shot and as soon as it touches bottom it turns and comes back to the surfree. You pick i up, and the true depth of the water at the point where it struck bottom is seen on the scale of the bathometer, just as you see the degree of heat on the scale of the thermome-

A Memphis gentleman is seeking for brick layers in Petersburg. He will pay expences to Memphis and \$5 per day, or \$6 per diem the workmen paying their own expenses,

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1866.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, D. C., August 22, 1865. Governor WM. W. HOLDEN, Raleigh, N. C.: Information comes to me that reports are freely circulating in influential quarters, and lated to do harm, to the effect that in ap-The object of such representations is to embedding the government in its reconstruction names by telegraph.

ANDREW JOHNSON, statements, I feel it due to you to advise you of the extended circulation they have gained, and to impress upon you the importance of encouraging and strengthening to the fullest extent the men of your State who have never | His Excellency the President of the United faltered in their allegiance to the government. Every opportunity should be made avaliable to have this known and understood as your

the receipt of this telegram.

ANDREW JOHNSON,

President of the United States.

[Telegram—Received 3.10 p. m.]

RALEIGH, N. C., August 26, 1865. TO THE PRESIDENT: SIR: In reply to your despatch of August 22d, I have the honor to state, in no instance in making appointments to office, or in recommending for appointment, have I shown any preference for persons who have participated in the rebellion; on the contrary, I have been very careful to prefer and to appoint persons who were original Union | W. W. Holden, Provisional Governor, Raleigh men, and persons who were in favor of restoring the authority of the federal govern-Doubtless in many appointments (some four thousand) some have been appointed who ought not to have been, and in some cases even friends have misled, to some slight extent, by their recommendations; but, upon the whole, only loyal Union men have been appointed and recommended at Washington. It is my purpose and wish to never at heart faltered in their allegiance to the federal government. I have proceeded deliberately and carefully in the work of restoration, and thus far I am sure there are no grounds for apprehending that North Carolina will not present an acceptable constitution. The great body of her people are loyal and submissive to national authority. I know there are malcontents, radicals, and not good men, who are engaged in misrepresenting facts, and fomenting strife for cer-

me in the performance of duty.

Thanking you heartily for the confidence you have heretofore reposed in me, and for the honor you have done me in making me provisional governor of this noble State, I W. W. HOLDEN. am, sir, &c.,

[From the Hillsborough Recorder.] HILLSBOROUGH, October 18, 1865.

William A. Graham-Dear Sir: We intend to vote for our neighbor, Josiah Turner, jr., for Congress. We were prevented from voting for the person of our choice for Convention by the interference of Governor Holden, who had, or pretended to unpardoned person was eligible. Yet General Hampton, unpardoned, was elected to the South Carolina Convention. Judge Manly, unpardoned, was elected to our Convention. No other Governor received orders that unpardoned persons were ineligible,-How does it happen that our Governor received instructions not given to other Governors? How does it happen that no other Governor or Convention received instructions that we must repudiate the war debt? We are not advocating the payment of the war or any other debt. If, however, the people of North-Carolina wish to pay the war debt. or any other debt, they will do it, and whose business is it but theirs?

We ask your opinion only as to the eligi-

bility of Mr. Turner. Respectfully yours, THOMAS H. HUGHES, M. W. MOORE, JOHN MILLER, DANIEL R. HOGAN. BENTON RAY, LEVIN CARMICHAEL. J. C. HOGAN, JOSEPH W. MCKEE, ALEXANDER HOGAN.

HILLSBOROUGH, October 18, 1865.

Gentlemen: Yours expressing your wish to vote for the Hon. Josioh Turner, jr., as the representative in Congress from this District, and asking my opinion as to his eligibility, the doubt arising from his not having yet received the pardon of the President, has been

I doubt not, that the President has as little disposition as he has power to interfere in the case. Memberships in Congress can present no question for the President. Each House is by the Constitution the sole judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its members, and if a representative be twenty-five years of age, has been seven years a citizen of the United States, and be at the time of his election an inhabitant of the State, he has all the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution, and there is no power or authority that can require any others. I have recently endeavored to demonstrate this in a paper published in the Raleigh Sentinel of this date. As to a pardon, I presume it is only necessary that the President shall have leisure to consider the case of Mr. Turner to obtain that. Certainly no citizen of this State has shown more vigorous opposition to the whole secession movement, or conducted himself in a more manly and patriotic manner throughout the war. I have recently seen a letter from a high official in Virginia stating that "a special appeal had been made to the President" by Governor Pierpont, Freaman Smith, C. H. Lewis, Treasurer of the Commonwealth, and several other influential citizens of that State, who formed the acquaintance of Mr. Turner, and witnessed his course in the Confederate Congress, praying an immediate grant of his

I am, with high respect, Your obedient servant, W. A. GRAHAM

[Telegram.—Received 1.30 p. m. Sept. 21.

RALEIGH, N. C., September 21, 1865. TO THE PRESIDENT: SIR: I have decided that as persons who belong to the excluded classes cannot vote so they cannot sit in convention unless they exhibit their pardons. Ex-Governor Graham, of Orange, in a letter published in the newspapers, holds that unpardoned persons can sit in the convention. He declines being a candidate, but urges this view. Am I right or wrong? The letter to Ex-Governor Gra-

does not show a good spirit. The election here is progressing quietly.

A large vote will be polled in the State. I may be crowned with entire success, will telegraph you as the returns come in. Provisional Governor.

ham, to which he replies, taking this view,

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., September 21, 1865. Governor W. W. Holden, Raleigh N. C..: Your decision is correct—that under the proclamation they cannot vote for members, where, without contradiction, they are calcu- or sit in convention as members, without first being pardoned on taking the amnesty oath. pointments to office, and in the recommen- If the party comes within any one of the exdations for appointments, the true Union ceptions, they must obtain a pardon before men are totally ignored, and the provisional voting or sitting as a member. All those governors are giving a decided preference to who are aspirants to seats in the convention, those who have participated in the rebellion. and are elected, will be pardoned upon your recommendation and a submission of their

President United States.

[Telegram.-Received 9.35 p. m.] RALEIGH, N. C. October 17, 1865.

SIR: Contrary to my expectations, the convention has involved itself in a bitter dispolicy and determination. Acknowledge cussion of the State debt made in aid of the rebellion. A continuance of this discussion will greatly excite the people and retard the work of reconstruction. Our people are believed to be against assuming the debt by a large majority. Is it not advisable that our convention, like that of Alabama, should positively ignore this debt now and forever? Please answer at once.

W. W. HOLDEN,

[Telegram.] EXECUTIVE OFFICE. Washington, D. C., October 18, 1865.

Every dollar of the debt created to aid the rebellion against the United States should be repudiated finally and forever. The great mass of the people should not be taxed to pay a debt to aid in carrying on a rebellion which they in fact, if left to themselves, were opposed to. Let those who have given their means for the obligations of the State look to that power they tried to establish in vioencourage and strengthen those who have lation of law, constitution, and will of the people. They must meet their fate. It is their misfortune, and cannot be recognized by the people of any State professing themselves loyal to the government of the United States and in the Union. I repeat that the loyal people of North-Carolina should be exonerated from the payment of every dollar of indebtedness created to aid in carrying on the rebellion. I trust and hope that the people of North Carolina will wash their hands of everything that partakes in the slightest tain purposes; but none of these things move | degree of the rebellion, which has been so recently crushed by the strong arm of the government in carrying out the obligations imposed by the Constitution of the Union. ANDREW JOHNSON,

President of the United States DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, November 21, 1865. SIR: The President sincerely trusts that North Carolina will, by her legislature, promptly accept the congressional amendment of the Constitution of the United

States abolishing slavery. He relies upon you to exercise all your functions hereafter with the same wisdom have, instructions from the President that no and in the same spirit of loyalty and devotion to the Union that have marked your ad-

ministration hitherto. The President desires you to feel entirely assured that your efforts to sustain the ad ministration of the government and give effect to its policy are fully appreciated, and that they will in no case be forgotten.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, WILLIAM H. SEWARD. His Excellency W. W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor of N. C. Raleigh

[Telegram.] EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Washington, D. C., Nocember 27, 1865. W. W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor, Raleigh

Accept my thanks for the noble and effi cient manner in which you have discharged your duty as provisional governor. You wil be sustained by the government.

The result of the recent elections in North Carolina have greatly damaged the prospects of the State in the restoration of its governmental relations. Should the action and the spirit of the legislature be in the same direction it will greatly increase the mischief already done, and might be fatal.

It is hoped the action and spirit manifested by the legislature will be so directed as rather to repair than to increase the difficulties under which the State has already placed ANDREW JOHNSON. Prisident of the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, December 28, 1865. SIR: The time has arrived when, in the udgment of the President of the United States, the care and conduct of the proper affairs of the State of North Carolina may be remitted to the constitutional authorities chosen by the people thereof, without danger to the peace and safety of the United States. By direction of the President, therefore, you are relieved from the trust which was heretofore reposed in you as provisional gover nor of the State of North Carolina. Whenever the governor elect shall have accepted and become qualified to discharge the dutie of the executive office, you will transfer the papers and property of the State now in your custody to his excellency Governor

It gives me especial pleasure to convey to you the President's acknowledgment of the fidelity, loyalty, and discretion which have marked your administration. You will please give me a reply, specifying

the day on which this communication is received. I have the honor to be

your excellency's most obedient servant. WILLIAM H. SEWARD. His Excellency W. W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor of N. C.

[Telegram.] RALEIGH, N. C., December 28, 1865. SIR: Your dispatch relieving me of my duty as provisional gevernor of North Carolina, has been received. It gives me pleasure to be relieved of the responsibilities and la

bors of the office. I will at once transfer the great seal, the papers, and property of the State now in my possession to the Hon. Jonathan Worth, the governor elect. Be pleased to convey to the President my sincere acknowledgments for the honor he has done me, and the confidence reposed in me in calling me to this position. With the expression of the hope that his plan for restoring the insurgent States to their natural and appropriate place in the Union

I have the honor to be, With high respect, your obedient servant.
W. W. HOLDEN. Hon, W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The Stamp Act.

ONE OF THE TAX LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES. Acknowledgment of deeds,

(in suit or legal proceedings,)

Agreement or Appraisement, for each sheet or piece of paper, on which the same is written,

Assignment or Transfers, of mortgage, lease or policy of insurance, the same duty as on the original instrument of

patent right, Bank Checks, Drafts or Orders, &c., at Bank Cheeks, Drafts or Orders, &c., at sight, or on demand,
Bills of Exchange; Inlaud drafts or order payable otherwise than at sight or on demand, and any promisory note whatever, payable on demand or at a time designated [except bank notes issued for circulation, and cheeks made and intended to be, and which shall be, forthwith presented for payment] for a sum not exceeding \$100,

For every additional \$100 or fractional part thereof.

part thereof,
Bills of Lading vessels for the ports of the Bills of Lading vessels for the ports of the United States or British North America, Exempt On receipt of goods on any fireign ports, 10 cts. Bills of Sale of any vessel, or part thereof, when the consideration does not exceed \$500. Exceeding \$500 and not exceeding \$1,000, \$1 00 Exceeding one thousand dollars for each five hundred dollars fractional part thereof.

thereof,

Of personal property, other than ship or
vessel Bond personal, for payment of
money [see mortgage.]—Official,

money [see mortgage.]—Official,

For indemnifying any person for the payment of any sum of money, where the
money ultimately recoverable thereupon is one thousand dollars or less, 50 cts.

Where the money recoverable exceeds
one thousand dollars for every additional one thousand dollars or fereitom. tional one thousand dollars, or fraction-

tional one thousand dollars, or fractional part thereof, 50 cts.

Bonds, county, city and town bonds, rail roads and other corporation bonds and script, are subject to stamp duty. [See mortgage.] Of any description, other than such as are required in legal proceedings, and such as are not otherwise charged in this schedule, 25 cts.

Certificates of deposit in bank, sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, 2 cts.

Of deposit in bank, sum exceeding one hundred dollars, 5 cts.

Of stock in an incorporated company, 25 cts.

General, 5 cts.

Of a qualification of a Justice of the Peace,

General, Of a qualification of a Justice of the Peace, public, Of search of records,

That certain papers are on file, That certain papers cannot be found, Of redemption of land sold for taxes, Of birth, marriage and death, Of qualifications of school teachers, Of profits of an incorporated company, for a sum not less than ten dollars and not exceeding fifty dollars, 10 cts.

Exceeding fifty dollars and not exceeding

Exceeding fifty dollars. 25 cts.

one thousand dollars,
Exceeding one thousand dollars, for every
additional one thousand, or fractional part thereof,

part thereof,

Of damage or otherwise, and all others
certificates or documents issued by any
port warden, marine surveyor, or other
person acting as such.
Certified Transcript of judgments, satisfaction of judgments and of all papers
recorded or on file,
Check Draft or Order for the payment of
any sum of money exceeding \$10. any sum of money exceeding \$10, bank, banker or trust company, at sight or on demand,

Contract [See Agreement Brokers,] Conveyance deed, instrument of writing, whereby lands, tenements, or other reality sold shall be conveyed, the actnal value which does not exceed \$500, 50 ets. Exceeding \$500, and not exceeding \$1,000, \$1 00 For every additional five hundred dollars. or fractional part thereof, in excess of

one thousand dollars. Entry of any goods, wares or merchandize at any custom house, not exceeding one hundred dollars in value. Exceeding one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars in value, 50 cts. Exceeding five hundred dollars in value, \$1 00 For the withdrawal of any goods or merchandize from bonded warehouse, Guager's return if for quantity not ex-10 cts. cceding five hundred gal. gross,

Exceeding 500 gallons, Power of Attorney to sell or transfer stock, or collect dividends thereon, To vote at an election if an incorporated To receive or collect rents, To sell, or convey, or rent, or lease real

For any other purpose, Probate of will or letters of administration, where the value of both real and personal estate does not exceed \$2,000, \$1 00 or every additional \$2,000 or tractional part thereof, in excess of \$2,000, Bonds of executor, administrators, guar-dians and trustees, are each subjected

to a stamp duty of Protest upon bill note, check or draft 25 cts. Promisory Note, (See Bills of Exchange, inland,) Renewal of, subject to san duty as an original note. Receipt for the rayment of any sum of money, or debt due, exceeding twenty dollars, or for the delivery of any pro-

perty, Trust Deed made to secure a debt to be stamped as a mortgage conveying estate to uses, to be stamped as conveyance. Warehouse Receipt for any goods, wares or merchandise not otherwise provided for, deposited or stored in any public or private warehouse not exceeding five hundred dollars in value, 10 cts. Exceeding five hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars,

Exceeding 1,000 dollars, for every additional 1,000 dollars or tractional part thereof, in excess of \$1,000, 10 cts. For any goods, etc., not otherwise provi-ded for, stored or deposited in any public or private warehouse or yard, 2 Writs or Legal Documents, writ or other legal process, by which any suit is commenced in any court of record, either of law or equity, 5 Writ or original process issued by a court not of record, where the amount claim-

ed is 100 dollars or over, Upon every confession of judgment or cognovit for 100 dollars or over, except in cases where the tax for a writ has Writ or other process, appeals from justices courts, or other courts of inferior jurisdiction, to a court of record,

When the amount exceeds 100 dollars, 50 cts. Insurance, Marine, Inland and Fire.— Where the consideration paid for the insurance, in cash, premium notes, or both, does not exceed 10 dollars, Exceeding ten dollars, and not exceeding Insurance, Life, when the amount insured does not exceed 1,000 dollars, 2 Exceeding 1,000 and not exceeding 5,000

rent claimed does not exceed 100 dol-

Exceeding 5,000 dollars, Lease or lease of lands or tenements where the rents does not exceed 300 per annum, exceeding 300 dollars, for each addition al 200 dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of 300 dollars, Perpetual, subject to stamp duty as a

Clause of guaranty of payment of rent incorporated or indorsed, five cents ad-Measurers' Return, if for quantity not exceeding 1,000 bushels, Exceeding 1,000 bushels Mortgage, trust deed, bill of sales, or personal bond for the payment of money exceeding 100 and not exceeding 500 Exceeding 500 dollars for every additional 500, or fractional part thereof, in ex-

Pawner's Checks, Passage Ticket from the United States to any foreign port, costing not more than 35 dollars, Costing more than 35, and not exceeding For every additional fifty or fractional part thereof, in excess of 50 dollars,

cess of 500,

GENERAL REMARKS.

Revenue Stamps may be used indiscriminately upon any of the matters or things enumerated in schedule B, except proprietary and playing card stamps, for which a special use has been provided. Postage stamps cannot be used in payment of the duty chargeable on instruments.

It is the duty of the maker of an instrument to affix and cancel the stamp thereon. If he neglects to do so, the party for whom it is made, may stamp it before it is used; and if used after the 30th of July, 1864, and used without a stamp, it cannot afterwards be effectually stamped. Any failure upon the part of the maker of an instrufailure upon the part of the maker of an instru-ment to appropriately stamp it, renders him lia-ble to a penalty of two hundred dollars, Suits are commenced in many States by other

process than writ, viz: summons, warrants, publication, petition, &c., in which case these, as the original process, severally require stamps.

Writs of scira facias are subject to stamp duty s original processes.

The jurat of an affidavit, taken before a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, or other officer duly authorized to take affidavits, is held to be a certificate, and is subject to a stamp duty of five cents, except when taken in suits of legal proceed-

Certificates of loan in which there shall appear any printed or written evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand or at any time de-signated, are subject to stamp duty as Promisory

Notes.

The assignment of a mortgage is subject to the same duty as that imposed upon the original instrument; that is to say for every sum of five hundred dollars, or any fractional part thereof, of the amount secured by the mortgage, at time of its assignment there must be affixed a stamp or stamps, denoting a duty of five cents.

When two or more persons join in the execution of an instrument, the stamps to which this instrument is liable under the law, may be affixed and cancelled by one of the parties.

ancelled by one of the parties.
In conveyances of real estate, the law provides that the stamp affixed must answer to the value of the estate on interest conveyed.

No stamp is required on any warrant of attorney accompanying a bond or note, when such bond or note has affixed thereto the stamp or stamps denoting the duty required, and whenever any bond or note is secured by mortgage, but one stamp duty is required on such papers, such stamp duty being the highest rates required for such instruments, or either of them. In such a case a note or memorandum of the value or denomination of the stamp affixed should be made upon the margin or in the acknowledgement of the instrument which is not stamped.

Scale of Depreciation

The following Act, in relation to the scaling of Confederate Currency, from the time of its first issue to the end of the war, passed at the recent session of the General Assembly: A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A SCALE OF DEPRECIATION

OF CONFEDERATE CURRENCY. WHEREAS, By an ordinance of the Convention entitled "An ordinance declaring what laws and ordinances are in force, and for other purposes, ratified on the 18th day of October, A. D., 1865, it is made the duty of the General Assembly to provide a scale of depreciation of the Contederate Currency from the time of its first issue to the end of the war; and it is further therein declared hat "all executory contracts, solvable in money, whether under seal or not, made after the depre whether under seal or not, made after the depre-ciation of said currency before the 1st of May, 1865, and unfilled (except official bonds and penal bonds payable to the State) shall be deemed to have been made with the understanding that they were solvable in money of the said currency, tent of the parties to the contract; therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State
of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the
ruthority of the same, That the following scale of
depreciation be and the same is hereby adopted and established as the measure of value of one gold dollar in Confederate currency, for each month, and the fractional parts of the month of 1861, to the 1st day of May, 1865, to-wit:

Scale of depreciation of Confederate currency, the yold dollar being the unit and measure of from November 1st, 1861, to May 1st, 1865: MONTHS. 1861. 1862. 1863. \$1 20 \$3 00 anuary, 3 00 19 00 September, ... 2 00 14 00 letober, ... 2 00 14 00 25 00 October, 2 00 November, \$1 10 2 50 1 15 2 50 20 00

December 1st to 10th inclusive, 10th to 20th, 1st to 31st, " 1st to 31st, 49 00
And, whereas, Many grave and difficult disputes may arise between executors, administrators, guardians and trustees, and their legatees, distributees, wards and cestuysque trust, in the settle ment of their accounts and trust, arising from the depreciation of Confederate currency. State treasury notes and bank notes, incident to and grow ing out of the late war; and that law suits and expensive litigation may be obviated.

Be it further enacted, That in all such cases, the

parties are hereby empowered to form a full and perfect statement of the case on both sides, which case shall be committed to the determination of by the parties, who is hereby authorized to consider and determine the same, according to equity and good conscience: Provided, however, That no part of this section shall be construed to estop or hinder any person from proceeding in the usual course of law, if he shall deem the same necessary. A true copy. J. A. ENGELHARD,

The Civil Rights Bill.

We publish below the Civil Rights Bill as it recently passed the Congress

over the President's Veto "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre entatives of the United States of America in Congres assembled, That all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign Power, excluding Indians, not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States; and such citizens of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall are been duly convicted, shall have the same right in every State and Territory in the United States to make and enforce contracts, to suc, be parties, and give evidence to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property, and to full and equa benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains, and penalties, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordi nance, regulation, or custom, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any inhabitant of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right se cured or protected by this act, or to different punishment, pains, or penalties on account of such person having at any time been held in condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or by reason of his color or race, then is prescribed for the pun-ishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted. That the district courts of the United States, within their respective districts, shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offences committed against the provisions of this act, and also, concurrently with the circuit courts of the United States, of all causes, civil and criminal, affecting persons who are de-nied or cannot enforce in the courts or judicial tribunals of the State or locality where they may be, any of the rights secured to them by the first section of this act; and if any suit or prosecution civil or criminal, has been or shall be commenced in any State court against any such person, for or military, or other person, for arrest or imprisonment, trespasses, or wrongs done or committed by virtue or under color of authority derived from this act or the act establishing a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, and all acts

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amendatory thereof; or for refusing to do any acupon the ground that it would be inconsistent with this act, such defendant shall have the right to remove such cause for trial to the proper dist trict or circuit court in the manner prescribed by the 'Act relating to habeas corpus and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases,' approved March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and all acts amendatory thereof. The jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters hereby conferred on the district and circuit courts of the United States shall be exercised and enforced in conformity with the laws of the United States, so far as such laws are suitable to carry the same into effect; but in all cases where such laws are not adapted to the object, or are deficient in the provisions necessary to furnish suitable remedies and punish offences against law, the common law, as modified and changed by the constitution and statutes of the State wherein the court having jurisdiction of the cause, civil or criminal, is held, so far as the same is not inconsistent with jurisdiction of the cause, civil or criminal, is held, so far as the same is not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall be extended to and govern said courts in the trial and disposition of such cause, and, if of

shall be extended to and govern said courts in the trial and disposition of such cause, and, if of a criminal nature, in the infliction of punishment on the party found guilty.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the district attorneys, marshals, and deputy marshals of the United States, the commissioners appointed by the circuit and territorial courts of the United States, with powers of arresting, imprisoning, or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, the officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and every other officer who may be specially empowered by the President of the United States, shall be, and they are hereby, specially authorized and required, at the expense of the United States, to institute proceedings against all and every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him or them to be arrested and imprisoned, or bailed as the case may be, for trial before such court of the United States or territorial court as by the act has cognizance of territorial court as by the act has cognizance of the offence. And with the view to affording reasonable protection to all persons in their consti-tutional rights of equality before the law, without distinction of race or color, or previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, and to the prompt discharge of the duties of this act, it shall be the duty of the circuit courts of the United States and the superior courts of the Territories of the United States, from time to time, to increase the number of commissioners, so as to afford a speedy and convenient means for the arrest and examina-tion of persons charged with a violation of this act. And such commissioners are hereby authorized and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred on them by this

act, and the same duties with regard to offences created by this act, as they are authorized by law to exercise with regard to other offences against the laws of the United States.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted. That it shall be the duty of all marshals and deputy marshals to obey and execute all warrants and precepts issued under the provisions of this act, when sued under the provisions of this act, when to them directed; and should any marshal or dep-uty marshal refuse to receive such warrant or other process when tendered, or to use all proper means diligently to execute the same, he shall, on means diligently to execute the same, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars, to the use of the person upon whom the accused is alleged to have committed the offence. And the better to enable the said commissioners to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently, in conformity with the Constitu-tion of the United States and the requirements of this act, they are hereby authorized and empow-ered, within their counties respectively, to appoint, in writing, under their hands, any one or more suitable persons, from time to time, to exe-cute all such warrants and other process as may be issued by them in the lawful their respective duties; and the persons so appointed to execute any warrant or process aforesaid shall have authority to summon call to their aid the bystanders or the posse com itatus of the proper county, or such portion of the land and naval forces of the United States, or the militia, as may be necessars to the performance of the duty with which they are charged, and to insure a faithful observance of the clause of the Constitution which prohibits slavery, in conformity with the provisions of this act; and said warrants shall run and be executed by said officers anywhere in the State or Territory within

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall knowingly and willfully obstruct, hinder, or prevent any officer, or other person charged with the execution of any warrant or process issued under the provisions of this act. or any person or persons lawfully assisting him or them, from arresting any person for whose apprehension such warrant or process may have been issued, or shall rescue or attempt to rescue such person from the custody of the officer, oth-er persons or persons, or those lawfully assisting as aforesaid, when so arrested pursuant to the authority herein given and declared, or shall ald, abet, or assist any person so arrested as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to escape from the custody of the officer or other person legally authorized as aforesaid, or shall harbor or conceal any person for whose arrest a warrant or process sl been issued as aforesaid, so as to prevent his dis covery and arrest after notice or knowledge of the fact that a warrant has been issued for the apprehension of such person, shall, for either of said offences, be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, by indictment and conviction be fore the district court of the United States for the district in which said offence may have been committed, or before the proper court of criminal jurisdiction, if committed within any one of the organized Territories of the United SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the dis trict attorneys, the marshals, their deputies, and the clerks of the said district and Territorial courts shall be paid for their services the like fees as may be allowed to them for similar servi-

ces in other cases; and in all cases where the pro-ceedings are before a commissioner, he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars in full for his services in each case, inclusive of all services incident to such arrest and examination. The person or persons authorized to execute the process to be issued by such commissioners for the arrest of offenders against the provisions of this act shall be entitled to a fee of five dollars for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such commissioner as aforesaid, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such commis-sioner for such other additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them, such as attending at the examination, keeping the prison-er in custody, and providing him with food and lodging during his detention, and until the final determination of such commissioner, and in general for performing such other duties as may be required in the premises; such fees to be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the officers of the courts of justice within the proper district or county, as near as may be practicable, and paid out of the treasury of the United States on the certificate of the judge of the dis-trict within which the arrest is made, and to be recoverable from the defendant as part of the

judgment in case of conviction.

SEC. 8 And be it further enacted, That whenever the President of the United States shall have reason to believe that offences have been or are likely to be committed against the provisions of this act within any judicial district, it shall be lawful for him, in his discretion, to direct the juage, marshal and district attorney of such district to attend at such place within the district, and for such time as he may designate, for the purpose of the more speedy arrest and trial of persons charged with a violation of this act; and it shall be the duty of every judge or other officer, when any such requisition shall be received by him, to attend at the place and for the time there-

in designated.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such person as he may empower for that pur-pose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or the militia, as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce

the due execution of this act.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That upon all questions of law arising in any cause under the provisions of this act a final appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United

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